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POPULATION AND ECONOMY





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POPULATION AND ECONOMY



FAIRMONT, N.C.

PREPARED FOR:

THE TOWN OF FAIRMONT

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FAIRMONT POPULATION AND ECONOMY STUDY

	<u>Page</u>
INTRODUCTION	1
LOCATION AND HISTORY OF FAIRMONT	3
LOCATION	3
HISTORY	3
AREAS OF ECONOMIC INFLUENCE AFFECTING FAIRMONT'S ECONOMY .	5
REGIONAL SETTING	6
ROBESON COUNTY	6
FAIRMONT RETAIL TRADE AREA	6
FAIRMONT TOWNSHIP	7
TOWN OF FAIRMONT	7
THE ECONOMY	8
ECONOMIC BASE	9
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	9
Agriculture	9
Forestry	12
Agriculture and Forestry Recommendations	12
INDUSTRY - MANUFACTURING	14
WORK FORCE	16
Employment	16
Worker Mobility	19
Worker Availability	20
Outlook for Major Employment Groups	21
INCOME	21
COMMERCE	23
Retail Trade	23
Retail Specialization	25
Wholesale Trade -- Tobacco Warehouse Sales	26
Wholesale Trade-Other Than Tobacco Warehouse Sales .	27
Services	28
EDUCATION	29
The Fairmont School System	29
Higher Education	30
ECONOMIC POTENTIAL AND RECOMMENDATIONS	32
Major Advantages of the Fairmont Area	32
Major Disadvantages of the Fairmont Area	34
Recommendations	34

POPULATION	37
ANNEXATIONS	37
POPULATION MIGRATION	38
BIRTHS AND DEATHS	38
AGE, SEX, AND RACE COMPOSITION	38
Age	38
Sex	38
Race	39
DISTRIBUTION OF COUNTY POPULATION	40
POPULATION TRENDS AND FORECAST	40
Population Trends	40
Population Forecast	41
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	43
ECONOMY	43
POPULATION	45
APPENDIX FOLLOWS PAGE	45

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

<u>Maps</u>	<u>Follow Page</u>
Regional Setting	3
Fairmont Retail Trade Area	7
Fairmont Township Worker Commuting Pattern	19
Worker Availability	20
Income of Townships in the Fairmont Retail Trade Area	22
Tobacco Markets and Belts	26
Fairmont School District	30
Fairmont Retail Trade Area -- Population by Race	39
Annexation Growth	42
 <u>Graphs</u>	
I Age and Sex of Fairmont Population	38
II Population Growth Rate	40
III Fairmont Population - 1900-1985	41

LIST OF TABLES

<u>Table Number</u>		<u>Page</u>
1	What a Basic Activity Employing 100 New Workers Means to a Town's Economy	46
2	Summary of the Value of All Farm Products Sold in Robeson County	11
3	Comparison of Farm Acreage - Retail Trade Area and Robeson County	47
4	Robeson County Net Volume of Standing Timber by Groups	48
5	Area of Commercial Forest Land by Ownership, Robeson County	49
6	Major Manufacturing Establishments in the Labor Market Area	50
7	Robeson County Manufacturing Statistics . . .	15
8	Fairmont Township - Employment By Industry .	51
9	Work Force Estimates - Robeson County	17
10	Robeson County Insured Employment and Wages by Broad Industry Groups for 1963	18
11	Characteristics of Available Production Type Workers	20
12	Robeson County Employment by Industry -- Projection	52
13	Fairmont Retail Trade Area -- Personal Income by Townships	53
14	Per Capita Income Trend -- Robeson County and Surrounding Counties	53
15	Comparison of 1959 Income Distribution by Family	23
16	Retail Sales Trends -- Robeson County and Surrounding Counties	24
17	Retail Trade Establishments -- Robeson County	54
18	Index of Retail Specialization -- 1963 . . .	25
19	Gross Tobacco Sales in North Carolina Warehouses in the 1964-65 Season	55
20	Major State Tobacco Market Comparison	56
21	Wholesale Trade Trends -- Robeson County and Surrounding Counties	27
22	Selected Service Trends -- Robeson County and Surrounding Counties	28

23	Comparison of Median Years of School Completed by Population Age 25 & Over - 1960 .	57
24	Years of School Completed by Fairmont Township Population Age 25 and Over - 1960 . .	31
25	Fairmont School District Enrollment by School and Grade - 1964-65	31
26	Enrollment Trends -- Fairmont School District.	57
27	Migration by Race, Robeson County - 1950-60 .	58
28	Age and Race Composition of the Population - Fairmont and Robeson County	39
29	Population Characteristics of Townships in the Fairmont Retail Trade Area	58
30	Population Distribution - Robeson County . . .	59
31	Fairmont, Fairmont Townships, and Robeson County Population Trends	59
32	Rate of Fairmont Population Increase & Number	42
33	Fairmont Population Projections	42
34	Population Projections for the Retail Trade Area	60
35	Fairmont School District Population Projections	60

INTRODUCTION

The reason for the existence of Fairmont, North Carolina, is revealed in its beginning. The Town began as a center for commerce in the southern part of Robeson County, where farmers bought and sold commodities. As agriculture grew in importance, the town became an important trade center. Because of its location in a rich tobacco-growing area and in the early tobacco border belt, Fairmont became and is today a major tobacco market.

During the early 20th century, when travel was measured in the amount of distance covered by horse and wagon in one day, Fairmont enjoyed a virtual trade monopoly. The advent of the automobile and good highways later in the 20th century proved to be both advantageous and disadvantageous. Tobacco came into the early Fairmont tobacco market from greater distances. Workers living in Fairmont could now commute to jobs in Lumberton and elsewhere. In the same way, however, local trade began going to Lumberton and to other larger nearby towns, where a greater selection of merchandise was available. As a result, the community began to lose some of its importance as a trade center.

Fairmont is increasingly becoming a "bedroom" community and its function as a trade center is still decreasing. As a "bedroom" community, it offers the advantage of a good residential living environment. "Bedroom" communities, however, face some disadvantages such as a lower tax base and hence usually higher tax rates.

If Fairmont is to continue to function as a center of trade, a more aggressive and competitive policy for attracting trade will be needed in the future. Commercial areas must be made both attractive and convenient for shopping. Industrial areas must be given sufficient protection via the zoning ordinance, and adequate utilities must be provided.

Although Fairmont will probably grow more as a result of regional industrial development (industries added in Lumberton, for example), the town should not abandon local industrial development.

In this study population and economic data are analyzed in order to provide guidelines and projections that will assist in the formation of a land development plan for Fairmont. Recommendations are included that are vital to the future growth of Fairmont, as growth in population is usually preceded by economic development.

This study has relied heavily on information obtained from published and unpublished U.S. Census data and on data obtained from state agencies.

LOCATION AND HISTORY OF FAIRMONT

LOCATION

The Town of Fairmont is located in Robeson County, North Carolina. Lumberton, the county seat, lies 11 miles to the north of Fairmont and the South Carolina line is 10 miles to the south. Fairmont is the second largest town in the county and it serves as the retail trade center for the southeastern third of the county.

Fairmont's relationship to larger cities of North Carolina is shown on the Regional Setting Map following page 3. Larger North Carolina cities within 50 highway miles are:

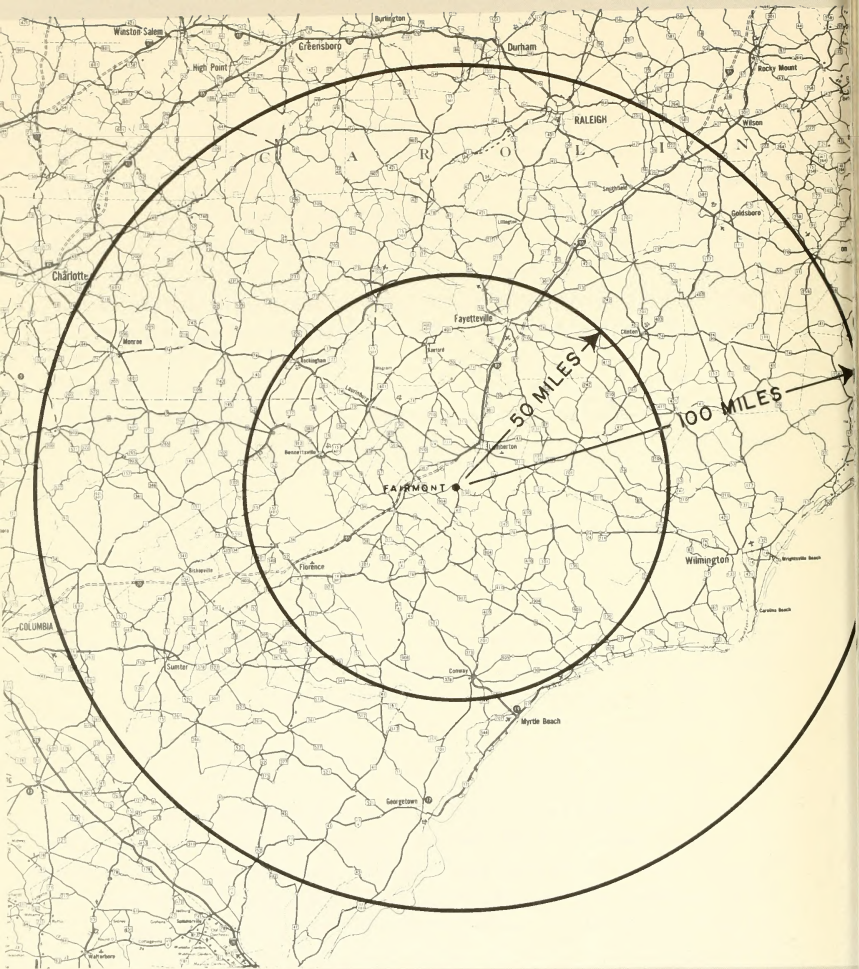
<u>City</u>	<u>Distance From Fairmont</u>	<u>Population</u> ^{1/}
Fayetteville	44	47,106
Lumberton	11	15,305
Laurinburg	32	8,242

Interstate Highway No. 95 runs six miles to the west. State highways going through Fairmont are N.C. 41 and N.C. 130. Rail service is provided by a spur of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, the main line being seven miles to the west.

HISTORY

This discussion of Fairmont's history begins with the first settlement, made in 1730, in what was to become, in 1787 Robeson County. The Town of Fairmont, settled by a South Carolinian named Isham Pittman, was incorporated in 1899 as Ashpole. The name was later changed to Fairmont then to Union City, and back to Fairmont.

^{1/} U. S. Census of Population, 1960.



REGIONAL SETTING



Cotton was important during Fairmont's early history. Tobacco still the dominate crop became important in the late 1800's with the first tobacco auction opening in 1899.

AREAS OF ECONOMIC INFLUENCE AFFECTING
FAIRMONT'S ECONOMY

Fairmont's economy is interdependent with that of much larger areas. As with most urban areas the peaks and valleys in the national, state, and regional economy filter down to affect even the small communities. Fairmont's economic ties to larger areas in comparison to local economic areas^{1/} are loose ones for the most part. Most of the economic facets affecting Fairmont are more closely related with the economy of the county. As an example, most of the employed persons living in Fairmont work within Robeson County, thus agricultural and industrial development within the county is the major facet affecting local job opportunities.

Local commerce (retail trade, service, and wholesale trade) is affected by economic development in a still smaller area called the Retail Trade Area.^{2/} Within the trade area live most of the customers who buy at local stores; consequently a decrease or increase in income within the trade area is quickly felt by local merchants.

To analyze Fairmont's economy it is therefore necessary to look at the economy of the region as well as the local economy. The statistical information for this study was tabulated for the following areas:

1. Regional setting including the following counties:
(Robeson, Scotland, Richmond, Moore, Hoke, and Cumberland)
2. Robeson County
3. Fairmont Retail Trade Area
4. Fairmont Township
5. Town of Fairmont

Areas of economic influence are next discussed in greater detail.

^{1/} Local economic areas - Robeson County, Fairmont Retail Trade Area, and Fairmont Township.

^{2/} See Retail Trade Area map following page 7.

REGIONAL SETTING

The regional setting or regional economic area, as defined for this study, centers around the closest large urban area, Fayetteville. Counties surrounding Fayetteville are Robeson, Scotland, Richmond, Moore, Hoke, and Cumberland. These counties have common economic bonds in that wholesale and some service activities radiate from Fayetteville.

ROBESON COUNTY

Robeson County possibly has the strongest influence on the local economy in that most of Fairmont's workers are employed within the county. Jobs available in Lumberton are but 11 miles away, within driving distance for Fairmont workers.

FAIRMONT RETAIL TRADE AREA

Local commerce fluctuates with income received by Fairmont customers. The primary retail trade area as defined for this study encompasses a region from which Fairmont merchants may expect to draw over 50 percent of their retail sales. Most of the sales of the central business district come from within the trade area, although a small percentage of sales is drawn from beyond that area. The business growth of Fairmont is therefore vitally dependent upon the economy of the trade area.

The primary trade area, delineated by Reilly's formula,^{1/} includes the townships of Fairmont, Orrum, Sterlings, Marietta,

^{1/} Reilly's formula is a commonly used mathematical method for delineating a trade area. The formula primarily relates the drawing power of the central business district to the population of the town, and to good highways into the town. Larger communities, generally have a greater trade area, often overlapping smaller communities. For example, Lumberton's retail trade area overlaps that of Fairmont.

Gaddy, Thompson, half of Rowland, and a third of Union, as shown on the Retail Trade Area Map following page 7.

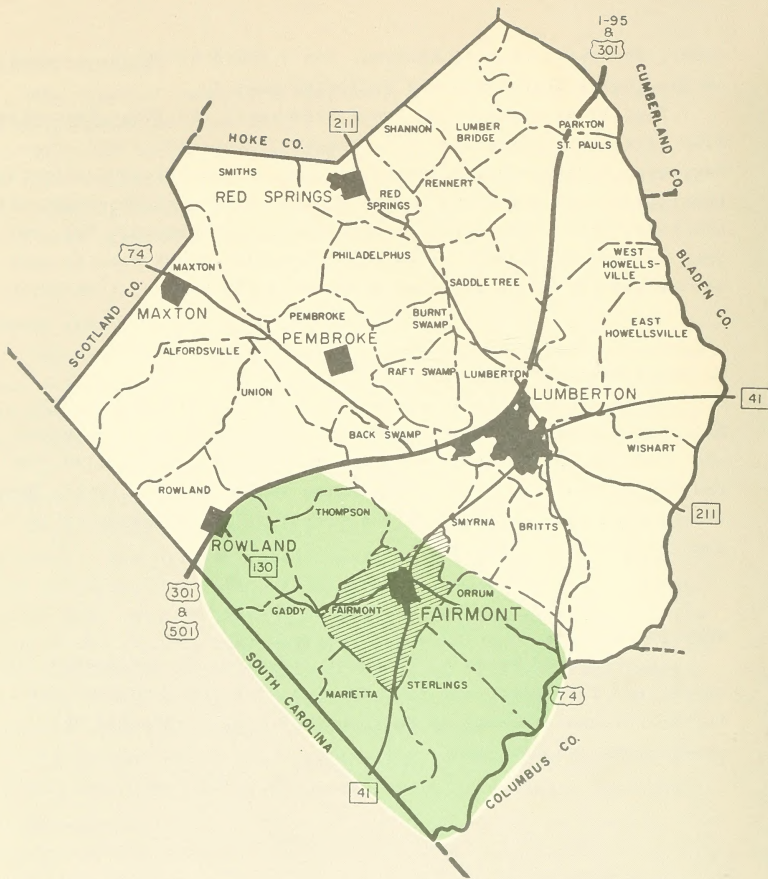
The circulation of the local newspaper, the Times-Messenger, also provides a comparison for checking the retail trade area. Newspaper advertising influences a customer's choice of shopping facilities, and therefore, plays an important part in establishing the trade area. Newspaper circulation covers somewhat the same area as that delineated by Reilly's formula except that it does not extend as far to the west into Union and Rowland townships.

FAIRMONT TOWNSHIP

Fairmont Township is shown on the Retail Trade Area Map. Fairmont Township information is utilized occasionally because the 1960 U.S. Census does not include detailed information for the Town. The Township limits, unlike the corporate limits, have not changed with annexations and therefore the information in some cases is more valid.

TOWN OF FAIRMONT

Incorporated areas of Fairmont are shown on the Annexation Growth Map following page 42. The map also shows changes made in the corporate limits of Fairmont which have affected the statistical information.



RETAIL TRADE AREA

FAIRMONT RETAIL TRADE AREA



THE ECONOMY

Agriculture is the predominant economic activity in Fairmont and Robeson County. Although information is not available for the town, a large segment of Fairmont's work force, just as that of Fairmont Township, is employed in agriculture or dependent upon the agricultural industry. In 1964, the agricultural income of Robeson County's farmers was almost twice that of income received by county wage and salary workers. Approximately 40 percent of all workers in the county in 1964 were employed in agriculture.

The other 60 percent of the county work force not employed in agriculture were employed as follows: 33 percent in nonmanufacturing activities (such as trade); 15 percent in manufacturing activities (textiles, etc.); and 11 percent miscellaneous (self-employed, domestic workers, etc.)

Tobacco provides almost one-half of all agricultural income in the county and in the Retail Trade Area. Not only do farmers receive a substantial part of their income from tobacco but the town also benefits from being the fifth largest tobacco market in North Carolina.

Due to federal acreage controls and mechanization, county agricultural employment has been decreasing by approximately 200 jobs per year. The acreage control program has prevented consolidation of farms and greater mechanization of the tobacco crop and in effect has prevented further loss of agricultural employment.

Compensating for the loss of agricultural jobs in the county, there was an increase of 1,490 manufacturing jobs between 1960 to 1964. Most of the increase in manufacturing employment was in the textile field (1,400 jobs). Two apparel and related products plants are the major town employers. Not to be overlooked is the importance of local nonmanufacturing activities to the economy, e.g., jobs in trade, government, etc. Jobs have been added in nonmanufacturing activities at about the same rate as in manufacturing. In fact, jobs in trade occupy a large part of Fairmont's work force.

ECONOMIC BASE

The future growth of Fairmont is primarily dependent upon an increase in activities which brings new money from outside Robeson County into the community. This type activity is defined as a basic employment activity. The town has experienced its greatest growth as a result of growth in this area, e.g., during the early 1900's when there was an agricultural boom in the country.

Conversely, nonbasic activities primarily recirculate money already in the community. For example, trade carried on by a retail store serving the local area is a nonbasic activity, whereas tobacco or cotton shipped from the area brings money into the community and is classified as a basic activity. In a like manner people working in these activities would be basic or non-basic workers.

The impact of adding a basic activity employing 100 workers is reflected in Table 1 in the Appendix, which indicates that for every three basic jobs added, two nonbasic jobs would follow.

The primary basic activities found in Robeson County are (1) agriculture and forestry and (2) industry.

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

Agriculture

Agriculture continues to be the major economic activity of the Fairmont area. The sources of agricultural income are somewhat similar to those of the county, but with heavier emphasis on tobacco and row crops. Agricultural products of the county were valued at \$52 million in 1964, with tobacco the top money crop (\$25 million), followed by cotton (\$8 million), livestock products (\$6 million), and corn (\$6 million). The value of various agricultural products in the county, in other words, gives some indication of agricultural income received for various commodities in the Fairmont Area.

In relation to the total value of all agricultural products in the county, there has been a gradual decrease in value received from crops controlled by acreage allotment, such as cotton and tobacco. However, increases in value were registered in unregulated crops, such as corn, soybeans, and vegetable products. Livestock and livestock products also increased substantially, with hogs accounting for much of the gain (Table 2).

In comparing the amount of county land used for farm purposes in 1963 and that used in 1959, a slight decrease in land devoted to cropland in 1963 was registered. Most of the decline was due to a reduction in acreage allotments for cotton and tobacco. As the total farm acreage decreased, the number of farms also decreased. The average size of a farm, on the other hand, increased during the four-year period.

The Town of Fairmont is heavily dependent upon the tobacco crop. In 1963, the income from tobacco totaled nearly \$8 million in the following townships -- Fairmont, Orrum, Sterlings, Marietta, Gaddy, Thompson, one-half of Rowland and one-third of Union. These townships represent the Fairmont Retail Trade Area, the area which has a major effect on Fairmont's economy and which is discussed on page 6 in this study. Almost a third of Robeson County's tobacco acreage allotment was located within this trade area (Table 3, Appendix).

The 1963 agricultural income in the Retail Trade Area totaled approximately \$10.4 million. Due to a further reduction in acreage allotment, tobacco income in the Retail Trade Area will probably tend to decrease gradually. This would result in a loss of retail sales if the income is not supplemented by some other activity.^{1/}

^{1/} Approximately 67 percent of income received in North Carolina was spent on retail sales and services in 1960. Computed by the Division of Community Planning.

Table 2
SUMMARY OF THE VALUE OF ALL FARM PRODUCTS
SOLD IN ROBESON COUNTY

	Amount		% of Total	
	1959 (\$000)	1964 (\$000)	1959	1964
Value of all farm products	41,404	52,282		
All crops	32,670	43,730	78.9	83.6
Field crops				
Tobacco	22,465	24,586	54.3	47.0
Cotton	7,027	8,424	17.0	16.1
Corn	1,628	5,750	3.9	11.0
Soybeans	509	2,106	1.2	4.0
Other	760	758	1.8	1.4
Vegetables & hort. products	275	1,922	.7	3.7
Irish Potatoes	11	8		
Sweet Potatoes	35	319		
Tomatoes	113	300		
Other	116	1,295		
Fruit & nuts	6	184	.0	.4
All livestock & livestock products	3,934	6,127	9.5	11.8
Turkeys	480	600	1.2	1.1
Broilers & hens	127	360	.4	.7
Hogs	1,530	2,334	3.7	4.5
Beef Cattle	1,457	1,290	3.4	2.5
Milk, eggs & honey	340	1,543	.8	3.0
All forest products	4,800	2,425	11.6	4.6
Lumber	3,600	1,050	8.7	2.0
Other	1,200	1,375	2.9	2.6

SOURCE: Estimated by Robeson County Agricultural Agent.

Agricultural trends indicate yields per acre for all crops in the Fairmont Area have increased as a result of factors such as more efficient fertilization and disease and insect control. There has also been a gradual shift from a one-crop tobacco economy to more diversified farming with less labor per unit value of products as a result of mechanization and consolidation.

Forestry

The poorly drained soils in the vicinity of Fairmont are used extensively for commercial forests. For the entire county approximately one-half of the land is used for commercial forest.^{1/} The stands of timber are dominated by soft hardwoods, including gums, poplars, and maples. Softwoods, mostly pine, are next in importance (see Table 4, Appendix). For the most part, the timber acreage is owned and managed by small farmers (Table 5, Appendix).

Most of the existing supply of timber is processed by sawmills and wood products plants located within the county; however, the pulpwood is shipped to other counties for processing.

Agriculture and Forestry Recommendations^{2/}

1. Increase crop yield by good agriculture practices such as (a) use of chemicals for control of weeds, insects, and diseases; (b) use of proper fertilizers; (c) use of improved varieties of quality seed and plant stock; (d) soil and water conservation by drainage and proper terracing.
2. Increase production in livestock: hogs, broilers, and meat animals.

1/ Forest Survey Statistics for the Southern Coastal Plain of North Carolina, Division of Forest Economy Research, Southern Forest Experiment Station, Forestry Service, U.S.D.A. (1962).

2/ Discussion with W. C. Wilford, Robeson County Agricultural Agent.

3. Increase the quantity and quality of vegetable crops for fresh marketing and for processing (canning and freezing): tomatoes (fresh market), snap beans, onions, cucumbers, and bell peppers (both fresh market and processing), and develop a cooperative agency to market vegetable products.
4. Improve forest production by destroying undesirable trees, selective cutting and planting new trees.^{1/}
5. Develop small watershed reclamation projects for recreation (camping, boating, and hunting), soil and water conservation, flood protection, and wildlife conservation.
6. Farmers should explore the advantages of low interest loans available under the Rural Area Development program for developing commercial recreational facilities (examples include shooting preserves, camping areas, recreational areas for industrial firms, facilities for hunting and fishing clubs, cabin construction on lakes). Vacation time and expenditures are increasing rapidly, but in order to capture some of the weekend and short vacation market now leaving the area (from Fayetteville and Lumberton) facilities must be available locally.

^{1/} N. C. Soil and Water Conservation Needs Inventory, N. C. Conservation Needs Committee, February 1962.

INDUSTRY - MANUFACTURING

Fairmont . . .

There are four manufacturing establishments in Fairmont that employ over 25 people. These include the Fairmont Knitting Mill, Fairmont Manufacturing, Person-Garrett Tobacco Company, and Pipe Company, Inc.^{1/} In terms of number of employees, garment-making is the most important local industry. Although large numbers of people are sometimes employed at the tobacco redrying plant, this is on a seasonal basis only. Employment at local industries is approximately 31 percent male and 69 percent female. In comparison, the state male to female employment ratio is just the reverse. See Table 6 in the Appendix for a listing of county manufacturing establishments employing over 25 people.

Robeson County . . .

In Robeson County, one of every four plants employing over 25 workers is either a textile or related plant. Next in importance in terms of the number of employees are tobacco redrying plants, food and kindred products plants, and wood products plants.

Additional manufacturing plants are being added every year, eleven new manufacturing establishments and approximately 900 employees were added in Robeson County from 1958 to 1963. These new plants contributed substantially to the \$5 million increase in payrolls that took place during this period (see Table 7, page 6.)

^{1/} North Carolina Employment Security Commission, (1964).

Although manufacturing employment and payrolls are increasing, there is a lack of diversification. The county industrial economy is still heavily oriented around textiles and tobacco industries. The wage scale in both of these industries is low compared to other industries. Specialization in these two industries results in a local economy that tends to fluctuate with the demand for textiles and with the tobacco planting and harvesting season.

Table 7
ROBESON COUNTY MANUFACTURING STATISTICS^{a/}

No. <u>Est.</u>	<u>All Employees</u>		<u>Value Added</u>	<u>Capital</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>Payroll</u> (\$000)	<u>By Manufacturing</u> (\$000)	<u>Expenditures</u> (\$000)	
1958	70	2,942	8,107	15,213	1,268
1963	81	3,877	12,982	51,690	2,414

^{a/} U.S. Census of Manufacturing, 1958-1963.

WORK FORCE

Employment

Fairmont Township . . .

Employment data for the Town of Fairmont is not available; however, the 1960 Census reveals employment information for Fairmont Township. The 1,573 workers living in Fairmont Township were employed in agriculture (596), trade (276), manufacturing (144), and miscellaneous activities (557) (Table 8, Appendix).

Unlike the town, where just the reverse is true, males made up the greatest part (64 percent) of the work force in Fairmont Township, with most employed in agriculture. Females, employed mostly in textiles, comprised 36 percent of the total labor force.

Robeson County . . .

More recent statistical information (1964) of Robeson County employment by location of job is given by the North Carolina Employment Security Commission. This information probably reflects somewhat the distribution of employed groups found within Fairmont. A total of 27,095 persons were employed in the county in 1964 with wage and salary workers constituting the largest segment (12,930), followed by employment in agriculture (11,000). Most of the wage and salary workers of the county were employed in nonmanufacturing activities, 8,850 (trade, 2,970; government, 2,310; service, 1,900; and miscellaneous, 1,670). Manufacturing employment totaled 4,080 with over half in textiles, 2,670 (miscellaneous 1,410).

Manufacturing employment in Robeson County registered the greatest increase (57.5 percent) during the past four years (1960-1964), with a large part of the increase in the textile and the apparel field. Nonmanufacturing employment increased by 18 percent. Included in this employment activity are construction, finance, insurance, real estate, and service.

In addition to persons employed, 10.2 percent of the county's potential work force in 1960 was unemployed. Although unemployment

Table 9
 WORK FORCE ESTIMATES FOR ROBESON COUNTY^{a/}

	1960	1964	% Change
Civilian Work Force	29,150	30,145	3.4
Unemployment	4,000	3,050	-23.8
% of Total Work Force	13.8	10.2	
Employment	25,150	27,095	7.7
Nonagriculture Wage & Salary Workers Except Domestic	10,090	12,930	<u>28.1</u>
Manufacturing	2,590	4,080	<u>57.5</u>
Food	310	380	<u>22.6</u>
Textiles	1,270	2,670	<u>110.2</u>
Apparel	290	340	<u>17.2</u>
Furniture, Lumber & Wood	440	420	-2.4
All Other Manufacturing	280	270	3.6
Nonmanufacturing	7,500	8,850	<u>18.0</u>
Construction	410	630	<u>53.7</u>
Tran., Comm., & Utilities	470	480	2.1
Trade	2,670	2,970	11.2
Fin., Ins., Real Estate	330	500	<u>51.5</u>
Service	1,480	1,900	<u>28.4</u>
Government	2,100	2,310	10.0
All Other Nonmanufacturing	40	60	<u>50.0</u>
Self Employed, Unpaid Family Workers and Domestic	3,170	3,170	--
Agricultural	11,890	11,000	7.5

- Substantial Rate of Increase

^{a/} N. C. Bureau of Employment Security Research, Employment Security Commission of North Carolina, March estimates.

has decreased during the past four years, the percentage of unemployed in Robeson County is still larger than the State average.

The greatest decrease in employment was registered in agriculture -- about 900 jobs or 7.5 percent of the 1960 agricultural employment. The loss of jobs in agriculture resulted in an outmigration of the population from rural parts of the county (Table 9, page 17).

In 1963, almost half (47 percent) of the \$27 million county payroll received by insured wage and salary workers^{1/} was received from manufacturing employment; trade with 29 percent was the next largest category (Table 10, below).

In Robeson County the average weekly wage of insured workers is \$13 lower than that of the State average. This is due primarily to a greater number of jobs in apparel, wood products, and food and kindred products. In comparison with other industries, the State average pay scale of these industries is low.

Table 10
ROBESON COUNTY INSURED EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES
BY BROAD INDUSTRY GROUPS FOR 1963^{a/}

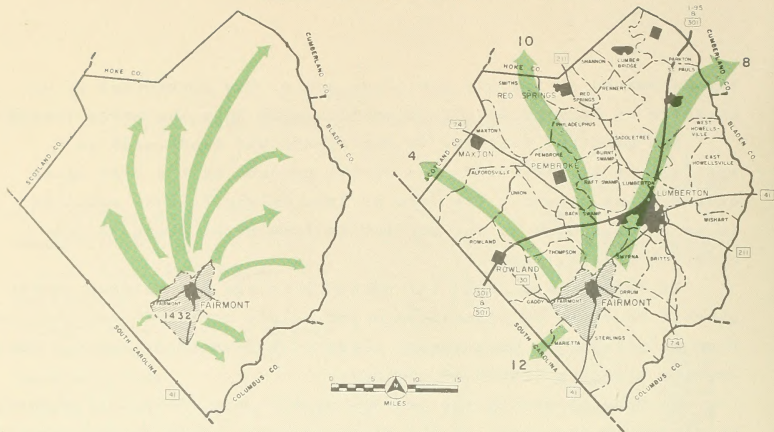
	<u>Employment</u>	<u>Total Wages</u> \$000	<u>% of Total</u> <u>Wages</u>
Construction	580	1,800	6.7
Manufacturing	3,900	12,800	<u>47.4</u>
Trans., Comm. & Utilities	371	1,600	5.8
Trade	2,627	7,900	<u>29.3</u>
Finance, Ins. & Real Est.	387	1,800	6.7
Service	417	1,000	3.7
Other	50	100	.4
	<u>8,322</u>	<u>27,000</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Substantial percentage of the total.

^{a/} N. C. Employment Security Commission.

^{1/} Not included in this figure are employees in agriculture; domestic work; governmental service; religious, charitable, or nonprofit organization work; interstate railroad employees; unpaid family workers; sales employees; and those workers for employers with less than four workers.

FAIRMONT TOWNSHIP
WORKER COMMUTING PATTERN



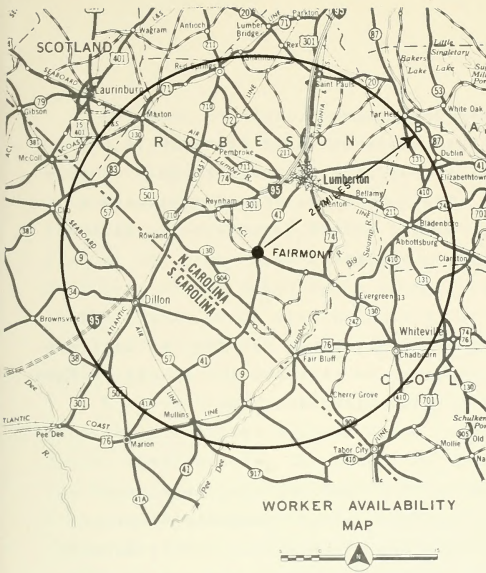
NO. OF EMPLOYEES COMMUTING
WITHIN ROBESON COUNTY

4 ← NO. OF EMPLOYEES COMMUTING
TO THE INDICATED COUNTY

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS OF POPULATION, 1960

Worker Mobility -- Fairmont Township

Of the 1,545 workers living in Fairmont Township in 1960, 1,432 were employed in Robeson County. The 113 persons employed outside the county commuted to Hoke, Cumberland, and Scotland Counties in North Carolina or Horry and Dillon Counties in South Carolina. (See Workers Commuting Pattern Map).



Worker Availability^{1/}

Fairmont's labor recruiting area covers approximately a 25-mile radius or an area within 30 to 40 minutes driving time, as shown on the Worker Availability Map. This area includes parts of Bladen, Columbus, Robeson, and Scotland Counties, with a total 1960 population of 111,000 people or 4,130 workers available for industrial employment.

Available workers include the unemployed and the underemployed job seekers deemed suitable for production type work, both skilled and unskilled. Available skilled workers have experience in food, textiles, apparel, or lumber and wood products industries. Unskilled workers are considered sufficiently educated to be trainable for production type work. (See Table 11, below).

Table 11
CHARACTERISTICS OF AVAILABLE PRODUCTION TYPE WORKERS IN THE FAIRMONT RECRUITING AREA

	Total	White		Other	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Available	4,130	1,070	1,005	1,040	1,015
Skilled	50	30	15	5	--
Semi-skilled	715	205	280	120	110
Unskilled but trainable	3,365	835	710	915	905

^{1/} N.C. Employment Security Commission, Bureau of Employment Security Research.

Outlook for Major Employment Groups

Employment in agriculture is expected to decrease in the coming years, but additional employment in industry will compensate for the loss of jobs. Employment trends and projections for the county, which also reflect growth trends in the Fairmont Area, are shown in Table 12 in the Appendix.

Agriculture . . .

It is anticipated that there will be a decrease in agricultural employment as farms increase in size and the amount of farm labor needed decreases due to mechanization.

Manufacturing . . .

Because of the growing southern and regional market and an ample supply of labor, employment in some categories of manufacturing is expected to increase. Every effort should be made to attract more diversified industries, especially those employing men.

Commerce and Service . . .

Some increase in commerce and service employment is anticipated, especially in the professional and service categories. Commerce follows the addition of basic activities. On the other hand, if basic jobs lost are not replaced by other employment activities, a decrease in commerce will result.

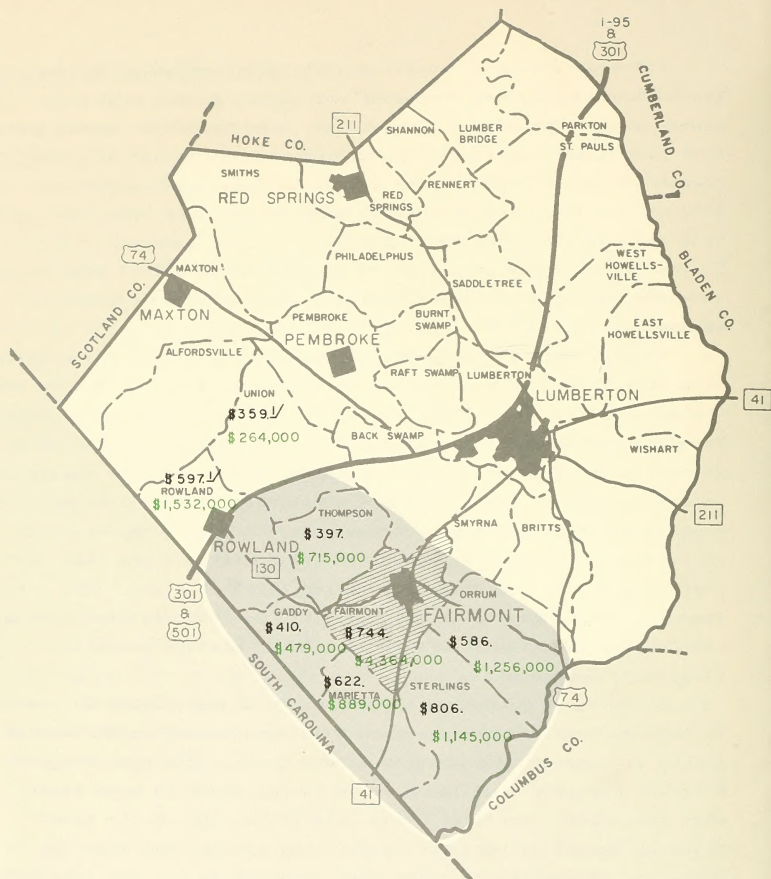
INCOME

Information on per capita income for the Town of Fairmont was not available, however, it was available for Fairmont Township. In comparison with the township, Fairmont can be expected to have a greater per capita income because of higher financial returns in business and industry compared with agricultural income in the township.

Fairmont Township, compared with other townships of the Retail Trade Area, has a greater per capita income than all others except Sterlings. Conversely, some townships in the trade area have a per capita income of less than half that of Fairmont Township. The 1960 per capita income in Fairmont Township was \$744 or \$47 more than the county average, but was less than one-half that of the urban North Carolina average. Personal income in the retail trade area totaled \$10.6 million (1960) with nearly one-half, 41 percent, found in the Fairmont Township (Table 13, Appendix).

Robeson County's 1960 per capita income of \$697 was compared with other counties and was found to be one of the lowest in the State, equaling only 55 percent of the State average of \$1,206. The high percentage of unskilled nonwhite workers in the county is partially responsible for the low income level; per capita income for whites was \$1,186 and nonwhites, \$357. Although nearly 60 percent of the county's population is nonwhite, the total income received by nonwhites (\$1.9 million) was less than that received by the white population (\$2.5 million). The county increase in per capita income from 1950 to 1960 was less than all surrounding counties except Richmond and Columbus counties (Table 14, Appendix).

In Fairmont Township, the income of 65 percent of all families is less than \$3,000 per year; on a national level approximately \$3,000 is considered a poverty income level. The percentage of Fairmont Township families in this income group is even higher than the county level, although only 28 percent of the total township income is received by families making less than \$3,000 annually. Nevertheless, more than one-half of all the families fall into this category. On the other hand, 6.9 percent of all the township families make in excess of \$8,000 per year but received 30 percent of the total township income. The middle income bracket of \$3,000-\$7,999 included the largest portion of all income and 28 percent of all families in Fairmont Township (Table 15, page 23).



\$744. PER CAPITA
 \$20,000 TOTAL

✓ INCLUDES PART OF TOWNSHIP
 IN RETAIL TRADE AREA

INCOME OF TOWNSHIPS IN THE FAIRMONT RETAIL TRADE AREA



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS OF POPULATION, 1960

Table 15

COMPARISON OF 1959 INCOME DISTRIBUTION BY FAMILY

Income Group	Fairmont Twp.		Robeson County		Urban N. C.	
	% of	% of	% of	% of	% of	% of
	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
	No.	Income	No.	Income	No.	Income
Under \$3000	<u>65.1</u>	27.9	<u>60.1</u>	23.3	26.9	7.8
3000-7999	28.0	41.9	33.3	50.4	53.5	47.4
8000 & Over	6.9	30.2	6.6	26.3	19.6	44.8
Per Family		\$3,252		\$3,238		\$5,913
Per Capita		\$ 744		\$ 697		\$1,543
Total Personal income (\$000)		\$4,364		\$62,121		--

SOURCE: U. S. Census of Population

 Considerably greater than the urban N. C. average.

COMMERCE

Retail Trade

From records of the North Carolina Department of Revenue it was estimated that retail sales in Fairmont were \$5.2 million or 6.3 percent of the county 1963 total of \$82.9 million.

Retail sales for Robeson County are compared with surrounding counties in Table 16, page 24. Total retail sales in the county were greater than all other surrounding counties except Cumberland. The rate of sales increase in Robeson (51 percent) between 1958 and 1963 surpassed all the surrounding counties. Much of Robeson County's increase in sales took place in Lumberton. Retail trade estimates are being added in Lumberton at a rate five

times greater than the county average. Table 17 in the Appendix indicates that the number of retail establishments in Lumberton increased by 32.1 percent compared with 6.7 percent in the remainder of the county from 1958 to 1963.

A total personal income of \$10.6 million was reported in the Retail Trade Area. At the State ratio of income to retail sales,^{1/} sales in the Retail Trade Area of approximately \$7.1 million should have reached Fairmont in 1960, but retail sales totaled only 4.5 million. One possibility is that business is going elsewhere, to Lumberton and to other larger communities. This information indicates that Fairmont is not receiving its fair share of retail trade.

Table 16
RETAIL SALES TRENDS FOR ROBESON & SURROUNDING COUNTIES^{a/}

	Total Retail Sales			Percent 1954-58	Change 1958-63
	1954 (\$000)	1958 (\$000)	1963 (\$000)		
Robeson	55,099	54,970	82,876	1.6	50.8
Scotland	15,234	16,702	24,994	9.6	49.6
Richmond	28,905	34,443	39,681	19.0	15.2
Moore	25,213	30,362	39,390	20.4	29.7
Hoke	5,638	6,283	8,498	11.4	35.3
Cumberland	99,843	114,241	169,443	14.4	48.3

^{a/} U.S. Census of Business

^{1/} Total State personal income divided into total State retail sales and services sales indicated 67 percent of income is spent for retail sales and service in North Carolina.

Retail Specialization

Robeson County, when compared with surrounding counties, is more specialized in food stores, lumber establishments, drug stores, gas stations, and other retail stores. Items that registered over 100 in Table 18 indicate specialization. There is a lack of specialization, however, in eating and drinking places, furniture stores, household appliance stores, and nonstore retailers such as catalog sales. Low sales volume at eating and drinking establishments is a characteristic of most rural areas. Due to the small amount of travel time involved and to low income, many people either carry a lunch or go home to eat.

Table 18
INDEX OF RETAIL SPECIALIZATION - 1963^{a/}
ROBESON & SURROUNDING COUNTIES

	Robeson	Scot- land	Rich- mond	Cumber- land	Moore	Hoke	Economic Area 9
Food	106	118	112	83	128	135	200
Eating and drinking places	48	40	133	126	119	21	100
General Mdse.	81	89	89	122	61	117	100
Apparel	87	113	125	105	80	44	100
Furn. H. Appl.	72	59	62	134	57	131	100
Automotive	89	100	101	112	75	76	100
Gas Stations	98	119	117	84	123	199	100
Lumber, etc.	151	162	51	82	92	67	100
Drugs	112	96	100	88	154	38	100
Other Retail Strs.	156	47	76	76	148	66	100
Nonstore Retailers	47	106	212	106	71	6	100

^{a/} U.S. Census of Business, 1963.

Definition in Sales.

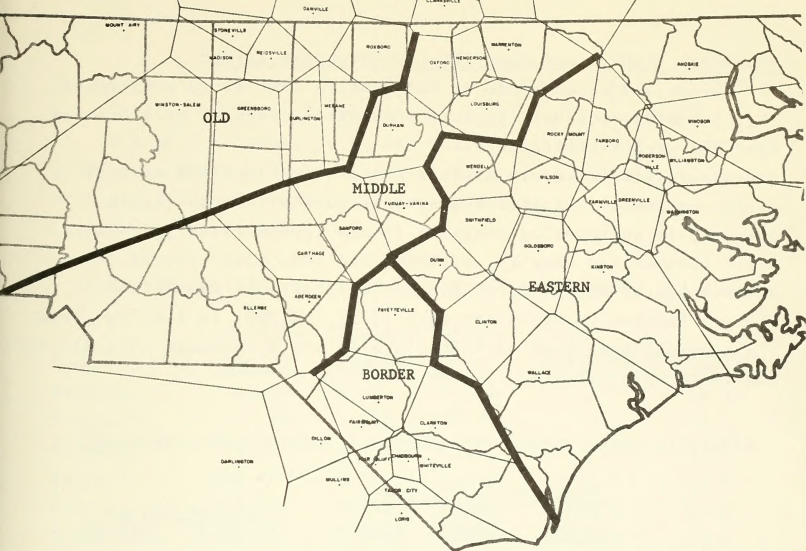
Wholesale Trade Tobacco Warehouse Sales

During the 1964-65 season, the Fairmont tobacco market was the largest in the North Carolina Border Belt in gross pounds of tobacco handled and in gross sales volume. This is a position Fairmont has held for a number of years. (See Tobacco Markets and Belts map following page 26). The Fairmont tobacco market also ranked sixth in the State in gross pounds of tobacco handled and fifth in the State in gross sales volume (Tables 19 and 20, Appendix). In addition to being located in Robeson County, which has the third largest tobacco allotment in the State, Fairmont also receives tobacco from areas where the tobacco market opens later. Tobacco is brought into the Border Belt for early money and sometimes higher prices. The average of 60.26¢ per gross pound received at the Fairmont market in the 1964-65 season sales was the highest in the State, about 2.89¢ above the State average.

Approximately \$24.6 million in tobacco income from the Lumberton and Fairmont markets (the only two markets in the county) stays in Robeson County and about \$8 million stays in the Fairmont retail trade area. Consequently some of it circulates in local stores, service establishments, etc.

Total 1964-65 season sales at the Fairmont market were \$30.7 million. Economic benefits to Fairmont from tobacco brought from other belts into the Fairmont market are additional income for warehouse owners, many of whom live in Fairmont. At the warehouse, farmers are assisted in unloading, packing, weighing, and selling their tobacco. In return for this service, the warehouse receives approximately 3 percent of the gross sales; equaling at the Fairmont market, a total of approximately \$900,000 during the 1964-65 season. Most of this money was probably spent in Fairmont. Local banks also benefit by receiving service charges for advancing money to warehousemen.

During the four-month tobacco market season, labor is employed at the warehouses and at the redrying plants. The tobacco market



TOBACCO MARKETS AND BELTS

is, therefore, a basic activity bringing in outside money that is equally as important to Fairmont's economy as any other local industry.

Wholesale Trade Other Than Tobacco Warehouse Sales^{1/}

Other wholesale trade in Fairmont is limited to activities that serve the surrounding farm population, such as bulk oil and feed and seed establishments.

Wholesale trends in Robeson County were compared with adjacent counties. Results showed that much of the wholesale activity in surrounding counties is now concentrated in Fayetteville (Cumberland County), although the 1958 sales volume in Robeson County was \$302,000 greater than that of Cumberland County; Robeson County's increase of (\$7,755,000) in 1963 was less than one-third of that of Cumberland County's increase (\$26,514,000) (Table 21 below).

Table 21

WHOLESALE TRADE TRENDS FOR ROBESON & SURROUNDING COUNTIES^{a/}

	<u>Total Wholesale Trade</u>			<u>Percent Change</u>	
	<u>1954</u> <u>(\$000)</u>	<u>1958</u> <u>(\$000)</u>	<u>1963</u> <u>(\$000)</u>	<u>1954-58</u>	<u>1958-63</u>
Robeson	63,959	55,189	62,944	-12.2	14.1
Scotland	16,063	11,412	18,489	-29.0	62.0
Richmond	8,688	8,981	20,945	3.4	133.2
Moore	13,190	13,453	13,358	2.0	-0.7
Hoke	--	414	835	--	101.7
Cumberland	48,295	54,887	81,401	13.6	48.3

^{a/} U. S. Census of Business. (Does not include tobacco warehouse sales)

^{1/} Wholesale activities as defined by the U.S. Census of Business include the following: motor vehicles; automotive equipment; drugs, chemicals, and allied products; dry goods; apparel; groceries and related products; farm products; raw materials; electrical goods; hardware; plumbing and heating equipment and supplies; machinery equipment and supplies; metals; minerals; petroleum-bulk station; terminal; scrap and waste materials; manufactured tobacco products; beer, wine, distilled alcoholic beverages; paper and paper products, except wallpaper; furniture; home furnishings; lumber, construction materials; miscellaneous products.

Services^{1/}

Service sales in Fairmont totaled \$132,000 in 1963.^{2/}

The rate of increase in service sales from 1958 to 1963 was greater in Robeson County than in other adjacent counties except Scotland and Cumberland as is shown in Table 22 below.

Table 22

SELECTED SERVICE TRENDS FOR ROBESON & SURROUNDING COUNTIES^{a/}

	Total Service Sales			Percent Change	
	1954 (\$000)	1958 (\$000)	1963 (\$000)	1954-58	1958-63
Robeson	2,683	3,533	5,272	31.7	49.2
Scotland	873	901	1,977	3.2	119.4
Richmond	1,791	2,751	3,219	53.6	17.0
Moore	3,993	5,267	7,144	31.9	35.6
Hoke	196	565	442	188.3	-21.8
Cumberland	11,237	13,225	20,025	17.7	54.4

a/ U.S. Census of Business.

1/ Selected services as defined by the U.S. Census of Business includes hotels, rooming houses, camps, and other lodging places; personal services; miscellaneous business services; automobile repair; automobile service and garages; miscellaneous repair services; motion pictures, amusement, and related services.

2/ Records of North Carolina Department of Revenue (1963).

EDUCATION^{1/}

The level of education to a great extent determines employment and income of the area. Median school years completed^{2/} in 1960 by the population of Fairmont Township 25 years and over in age was 8.1, almost equal to the State level of 8.9 (see Table 23, Appendix).

Females in Fairmont Township are better educated than males and the median school grades completed for whites (10.6) was higher than that for nonwhites (6.5). The lower education level of the nonwhite population is reflected in the lower incomes received by nonwhites. Of the nonwhite population 10.3 percent compared with 1.2 percent of the white population received no schooling (Table 24, page 31).

The drop-out rate in the Fairmont school system has recently been declining. Nonwhite students, however, still continue to drop out more frequently than white students. This is reflected in that 68 percent of the nonwhite population compared with 25 percent of the white population has less than an eighth grade education. The drop-out problem is severe because many of the job opportunities in the future will be in the professional and technical positions which increasingly require more than a high school education.

The Fairmont School System^{3/}

The Fairmont school district includes all of Marietta, Fairmont, and Gaddy Townships and parts of Thompson and Smyrna Townships, as indicated on the map following page 30. A few high school students from Sterlings Township also are transported to Fairmont

1/ U.S. Census of Population, 1960.

2/ Median = half of the population had less education and half had more.

3/ Discussion with Fairmont School Superintendent (1965).

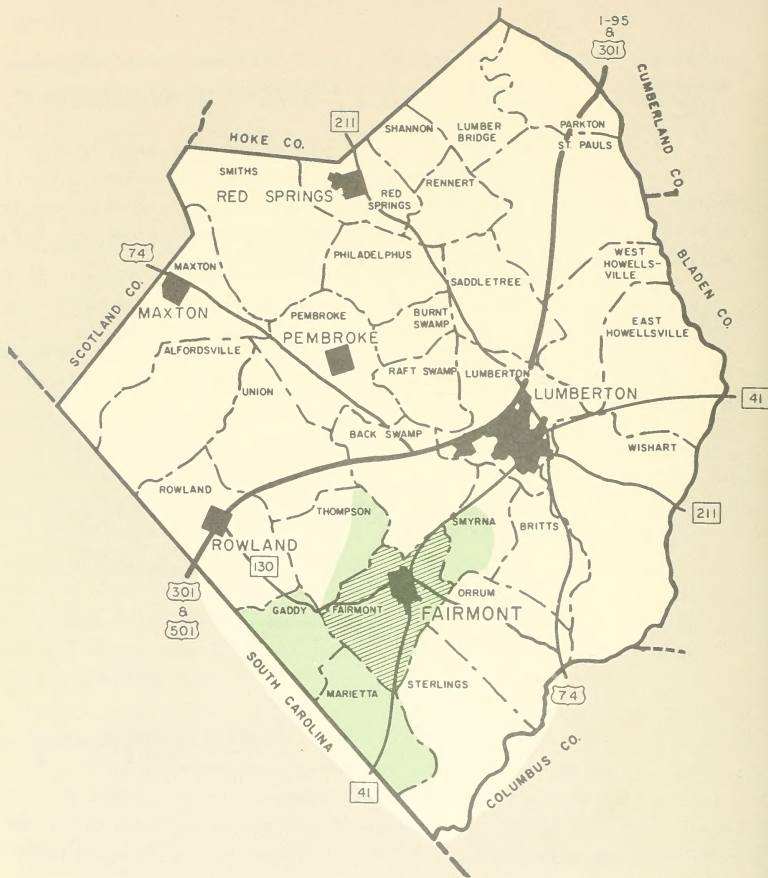
schools. See Table 25, page 31 for enrollment in Fairmont School District. The Fairmont School System graduated 141 students in 1965.

Fairmont is one of six school districts that make up the county school system. Three schools are located in the Fairmont School district. High school enrollments in the district are increasing, while elementary enrollments are leveling off for both whites and nonwhites (see Table 26, Appendix).

Higher Education

In addition to the public elementary and high school system, the following higher educational facilities are located within 30 miles of Fairmont.

<u>Higher Education Facility</u>	<u>Location</u>
St. Andrews College	Laurinburg
Pembroke State College	Pembroke
Carolina Military Academy	Maxton
Southeastern Community College	Whiteville
Selenia Commercial College	Lumberton
Flora MacDonald	Red Springs
Industrial Educational Facility	Fayetteville



FAIRMONT SCHOOL DISTRICT



Table 24

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY FAIRMONT TOWNSHIP POPULATION
AGE 25 AND OVER, 1960^{a/}

	White		Nonwhite		All Races	
	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total
Population Age 25 & Over	1,162	100	1,452	100	2,614	100
Years of School Completed						
0 Years	12	1.2	150	10.3	162	6.2
1-4 Elementary	95	8.0	404	27.8	499	19.1
5-7	188	16.2	439	30.2	627	23.9
8	86	7.4	136	9.4	222	8.5
9-11 High School	227	19.5	209	14.4	436	16.7
12	245	21.1	52	3.6	297	11.4
13-15 College	175	15.1	16	1.1	191	7.3
16	134	11.5	46	3.2	180	6.9
Median Years Completed		10.6		6.5		8.1

^{a/} U.S. Census of Population, 1960.

Table 25

FAIRMONT SCHOOL DISTRICT ENROLLMENT BY SCHOOL AND GRADE, 1964-65^{a/}

Grade	Fairmont	Marietta	Rosenwald
1	87	49	113
2	84	27	103
3	89	30	81
4	60	45	95
5	87	31	96
6	78	23	81
7	89	27	74
8	89	22	92
Subtotal	663	245	752
9	112		101
10	78		100
11	83		80
12	81		67
Subtotal	345		384
TOTAL	1,017		1,100

^{a/} Fairmont School Superintendent.

^{b/} Special class for mentally retarded.

ECONOMIC POTENTIAL AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The success of all efforts for improving living conditions in Fairmont rests upon a stable and strong community economic base. The local planning agency has a major responsibility for strengthening the economic structure of the community through its recommendations to the Town Board of Commissioners and to other Boards. Listed as follows are examples of recommendations: protection of usable industrial land by use of the zoning ordinance, recommending in the zoning ordinance commercial districts that would provide a compatible relationship; encouraging compact development via the zoning ordinance that can be economically served by utilities, and requiring adequate standards of development for new residential areas through adoption of the subdivision regulations.

The development of a well-planned town will accomplish much toward increasing employment in the basic occupations. A well-planned community also will promote adequate standards of living and more efficient public services at reasonable tax rates. However, without sufficient economic activity no plan for improving the standards of living in the community can succeed.

The Fairmont area has many assets conducive to economic development, as well as several liabilities. Fortunately, some of the liabilities can be overcome. The following are some of the major advantages and disadvantages.

Major Advantages of the Fairmont Area

1. Rich soil and good agricultural practices.
2. Proximity to the urban centers of Lumberton and Fayetteville with their numerous cultural, business, industrial and service establishments available.
3. Ample available labor.
4. Natural resources in timber (about 52% of the county is in commercial forest).

5. Natural resources in water both from surface and underground sources. Fairmont receives its supply from underground wells. Large slow flowing streams are also located in the area. (The largest in the county is the Lumber River, located 11 miles to the north; with a minimum flow of 65 million gallons and an average flow of 600 million gallons per day^{1/}).
6. Natural resources in sand and gravel.^{2/} Deposits are located in the sand hills area of Robeson County (most important silica deposit of sand in the State) and along the Lumber River.
7. Natural resources in soils (soils of the Fairmont area are of the generally fertile Norfolk series and are highly suited to tobacco growing and for other row crops, including cotton, corn, soybeans, etc.)
8. Mild climate.
9. Sufficient electric power (served by Carolina Power and Light Company).
10. Reasonable tax rate.
11. Several higher education facilities available within 30 miles.
12. An active planning commission.
13. Favorable business climate and helpful community attitude toward new industry.
14. Ample rail and highways (Interstate Highway 95 six miles to the west).
15. Active county economic development commission (Robeson County Development Association is the industrial and agricultural development commission for the county).
16. Two local industrial development organizations (Fairmont Development Corporation and Fairmont Investment Company).
17. Adequate airports at Fayetteville (44 miles), Lumberton (11 miles), and Florence, South Carolina (59 miles).

^{1/} Source: U.S. Geological Survey 35 year stream gauge records at Lumberton.

^{2/} Stuckey, North Carolina, It's Geology and Mineral Resources (1965).

18. Nonunion area.
19. Municipal water and sewage utilities available.
20. Right-to-work law in the State.
21. Adequate fire and police protection.
22. Sound and stable government (Mayor, - Board of Commissioners form of government).
23. Fifth largest wholesale tobacco market in North Carolina.

Major Disadvantages of the Fairmont Area

1. Large unemployed or underemployed labor force.
2. Low income level due to the low educational level and seasonal employment in tobacco processing (August to October).
3. Net outmigration of adults in 15-45 year bracket leaving more older people and a smaller percentage of wage earners.
4. Insufficient industrial development and jobs for men.
5. Losing trade to Lumberton retail establishments.
6. Economic base dependent upon slow-growth industries: tobacco and lumber and wood products.
7. Poor commercial district appearance.
8. Geographic location -- not located directly on any major U.S. highway or on a major rail line.

Recommendations^{1/}

Attract more diversified industries. Although Fairmont has the opportunity to attract an endless variety of industries, because of its resources such as available labor supply, it stands a better chance of attracting certain types of industries. Fabrication types of manufacturing establishments that use large amounts of

^{1/} Discussion with Cecil E. Bell, Senior Consultant, North Carolina Division of Commerce and Industry, and Dallas Daily, Director of Industrial and Agricultural Development Commission, Robeson County (1965).

labor to mold or assemble a product for example are good prospects. Examples of the many types that Fairmont has a chance of attracting are listed below:

Garments

Wood processing, veneer, furniture, etc.

Items in the electronic field

Plastics

Metal products fabrication (small motors, garden tractors, machine parts, farm equipment, etc.)

Metal stamping

Assembling of household appliances, office and school equipment

Electrical machinery assembly

Light manufacturing establishments that mill or process materials in the following are good prospects:

Textiles

Tobacco

Food and kindred products

Insecticides

Agricultural feed

Other potential industries that Fairmont has a chance of attracting include any industry that manufactures a product which is now or will in the future be distributed to the growing southern market where branch plants must be built to serve this market, or that manufactures a product that can be transported cheaply to the eastern market.

Industrial development depends on a number of factors such as available raw materials, labor, site, transportation facilities, fuel, power, market, etc., which in the proper combination enable a business to operate in a given location at a fair profit (having the right combination of factors for the right business a community has a good possibility of succeeding in attracting such industry). However, often there are many communities that have the right combination of facilities and it becomes a matter of selecting one in which to locate. Competition among states and towns is keen.

In addition to industrial development, tourist promotion-development of farm recreational facilities (hunting and fishing) under an area development program is recommended. The erection of signs guiding tourist traffic through Fairmont via N.C. 41 to Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, should be considered. This could provide additional employment in service establishments such as service stations, motels, etc.

Fairmont's economic development program must have clear-cut objectives. The communities having the most success in economic development are usually those that are organized to collect pertinent data about their community, to analyze this data, to set up a plan on the basis of the analysis, and finally to promote effectively their advantages and to endeavor insofar as possible to correct their disadvantages. The support of business and industrial organizations is needed to guide the development.

POPULATION

The population growth of Fairmont has been erratic in the past 60 years, but with fairly substantial rates of increase through 1940. At this point the town's rate of population increase dropped sharply and from 1950 to 1960 a -1.4 percent decrease was registered.

Like the town, Fairmont Township's population also increased rapidly until 1940 at which time growth became almost static. In contrast to the town, however, the township's population showed a small gain from 1950 to 1960.

Robeson County's rate of population increase was rapid to 1950 then almost static from 1950 to 1960. Since the town, township and county had an almost static population in the past this will be a rather important factor in projecting the future population.

Factors that have influenced the town's population growth are annexations, migration, births, and deaths. These are discussed next in more detail.

ANNEXATIONS

Annexations to the town have influenced the town's population growth rate. From 1920 to 1930, approximately 185 acres were added to the corporate limits. There are, however, no records as to the number of people involved.

During the 1930's, no land was annexed to the town. Significant town annexations were made in the 1940's, approximately 61 acres and including 68 people. In the 1950's a substantial area was annexed -- 103 acres including approximately 75 people. See Annexation Growth Map following page 42.

POPULATION MIGRATION

Information on the population migration from Fairmont and Fairmont Township is not available. Information available from Robeson County indicates what is taking place at the county level; it is probable that the same characteristics are also found in the town. From 1950 to 1960, 20,278 people migrated from the county. Most of these (13,237) were nonwhites (primarily Negro), whites migrating totaled 7,041; (Table 27, Appendix).

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Information of births and deaths is not available for Fairmont. Robeson County information is utilized to give an indication of past trends. The national increase in population indicates 21,611 births in excess of deaths. (See Table 27, Appendix).

AGE, SEX AND RACE COMPOSITION

Age

A comparison of the changes that took place between 1950 and 1960 among various age groups of Fairmont and the county population shows a slight decrease for the age group from 15 to 44, indicating an outmigration of the labor force, the most productive age group of the population. Since young families are leaving, a decrease in the under five year age group has resulted. Older people tend to remain because employment opportunities are not as favorable elsewhere as for younger persons. The population in the age group over 45 has increased, resulting in a shift in population to a larger percentage of older people (Table 28, page 39).

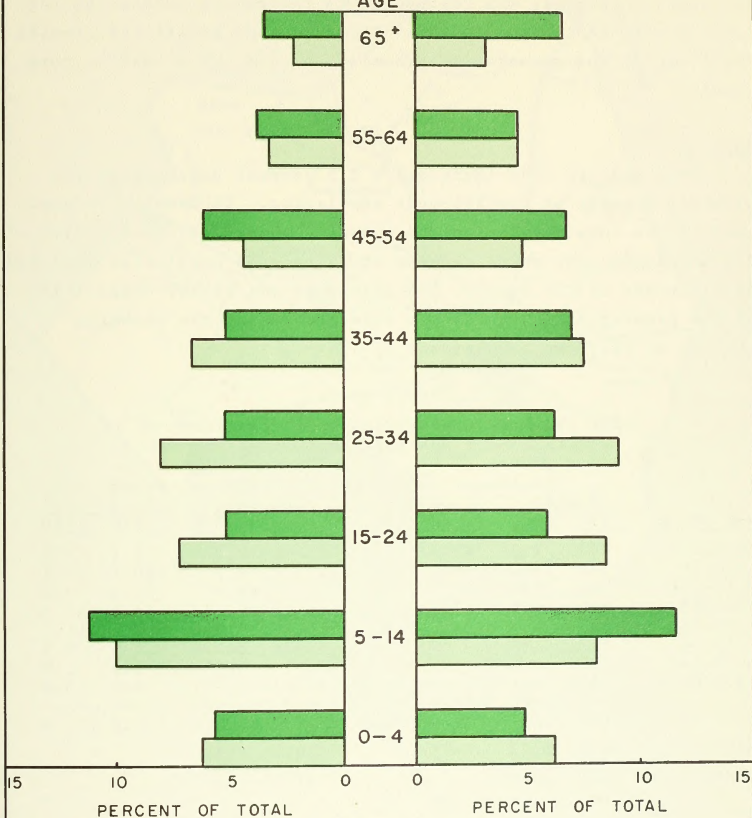
Sex

As indicated on the age-sex graph, more men than women in the 15-44 year age group are migrating from the community. A

MALE

FEMALE



AGE



GRAPH 1

AGE & SEX OF FAIRMONT POPULATION

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS OF POPULATION

1960 
1950 

two percent increase was registered in the female portion of the total population. Jobs in apparel and related activities provide local employment opportunities for women, and, as a result, more remain.

Race

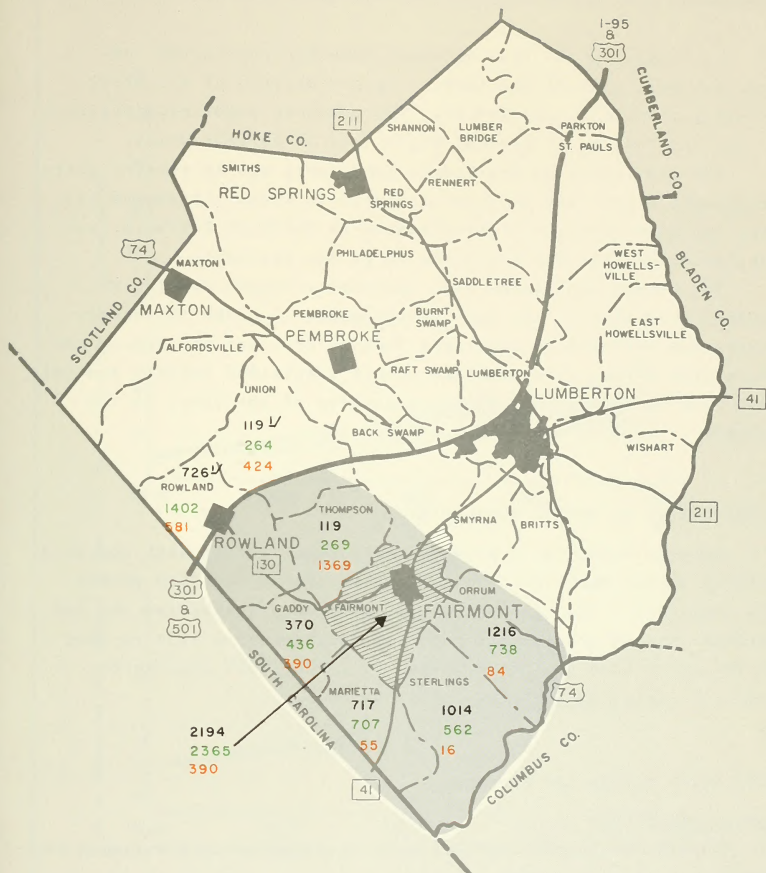
From 1950 to 1960 there was a 2.3 percent decrease in the nonwhite segment of the Fairmont population. In 1960, 47.8 percent of the town population was nonwhite (Negro 42.3 and Indian 5.5 percent). The white segment of Fairmont's population included 52.2 percent of the total. The change in the racial composition of the population is due to the outmigration of the nonwhite portion of the town population.

Table 28
AGE AND RACE COMPOSITION OF POPULATION^{a/}
(Fairmont and Robeson County)

Age Group	Fairmont				Robeson County			
	Number		% of Total		Number		% of Total	
	1950	1960	1950	1960	1950	1960	1950	1960
Under 5	285	240	12.3	10.5	13,360	12,573	15.2	14.1
5-14	422	528	18.2	23.1	21,619	24,145	24.6	27.1
15-24	365	258	15.8	11.3	15,291	14,187	17.4	15.9
25-34	400	260	17.2	11.4	12,389	9,782	14.1	11.0
35-44	328	275	14.2	12.1	10,245	9,910	11.7	11.1
45-54	217	302	9.3	13.1	6,584	8,119	7.5	9.2
55-64	182	192	7.8	8.4	4,394	5,212	5.0	5.8
65 & Over	120	231	5.2	10.1	3,887	5,174	4.5	5.8
	2,319	2,286	100.0	100.0	87,769	89,102	100.0	100.0
Median Age	26.2	28.5			20.4	19.4		
% Nonwhite	50.1	47.8 ^{b/}			57.3	59.0		

^{a/} U.S. Census of Population.

^{b/} Of this percent 967 (88.6 percent) are Negro and 125 (11.4 percent) are Indian.



WHITE
 NEGRO
 INDIAN

**FAIRMONT RETAIL TRADE AREA
 POPULATION BY RACE**



∨ PART OF TOWNSHIP IN RETAIL TRADE AREA

In comparing the 1960 Fairmont Township population composition with that of the town, a larger portion of the total township population was Indian. The township population included 23 percent Indian, 40 percent Negro, and 37 percent white.

The population of the Retail Trade Area was 38 percent white, 38 percent Negro, and 24 percent Indian in 1960. It showed almost the same population distribution as Fairmont Township (see Population by Race Map and Table 29 in the Appendix).

The county population also included a larger portion of Indians than that of the Town of Fairmont. In 1960 the county population included 29.5 percent Indian, 29.5 percent Negro, and 41 percent white. The nonwhite county population (mostly Indian) from 1950 to 1960 increased in proportion of the total by 1.7 percent.

DISTRIBUTION OF COUNTY POPULATION

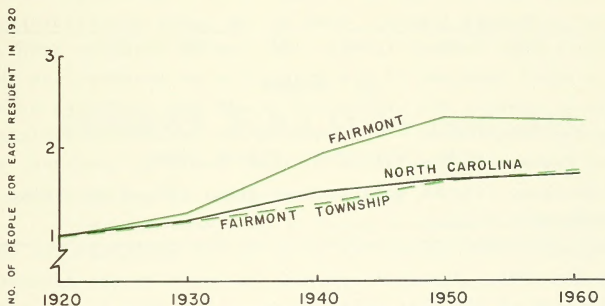
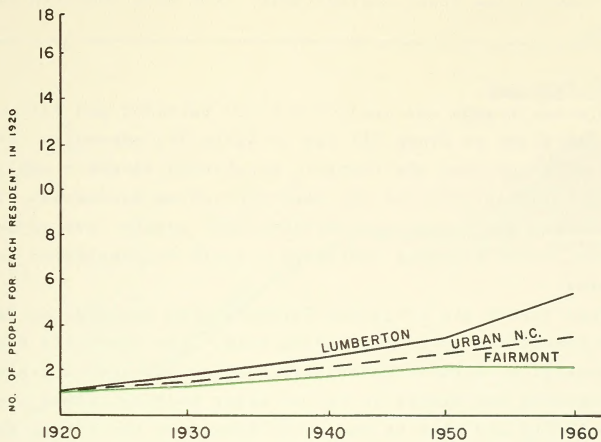
Robeson County is a predominately rural county with but 20.3 percent of the population classified as urban^{1/} in 1960 (Table 30, Appendix). The urban areas of the county (Lumberton and Red Springs) showed substantial rates of increase from 1950 to 1960. On the other hand all rural places of 1,000-2,500 population lost population with the exception of Pembroke.

POPULATION TRENDS AND FORECAST

Population Trends

Population trends for Fairmont, as compared with Fairmont Township's rate of growth and that of Lumberton in Graph II, show that Fairmont has not kept pace with either. It had grown about

^{1/} The U.S. Census Bureau defines only towns of 2,500 or more inhabitants as urban areas.



GRAPH II

POPULATION GROWTH RATE

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS OF POPULATION

the same rate as the State average until 1950 when the town began to decline.

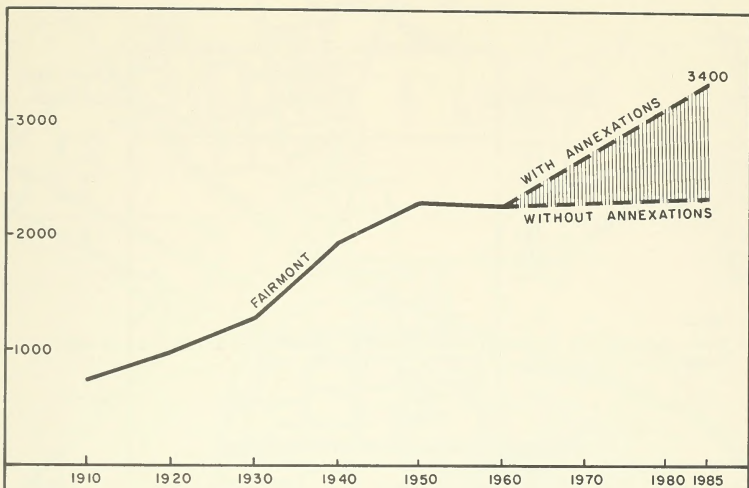
Population Forecast

Population trends and projections for Fairmont and Fairmont Township are shown on Graph III and in Table 31, Appendix. It is rather significant that the township population showed a small increase from 1950 to 1960 but the town population decreased. The land use survey shows that approximately 800 people live adjacent to the town, which probably indicates a shift in population to the fringe areas.

If past trends are projected Fairmont will continue to decrease in population at an increasing rate. See Graph III Population Projections Without Annexation. There has been a trend in the community for people to vacate older housing within the corporate limits and move to new subdivisions in the fringe area. Thus a growth which took place during the past 10 years was added outside the corporate limits. Some of the newer subdivisions, however, have been annexed to the city, yet in order to keep up with the outward movement of the population an acceleration in annexation is needed; the annexation growth map indicates areas that should be considered. In annexing new areas considerations other than Fairmont's population increase would be involved, such as could Fairmont finance utility extension, etc. (see Tables 32 and 33, page 42).

A projected town population of 2,700 was estimated for 1970 and 3,400 for 1985. The forecast made is based on the assumption that conditions of the past will continue, but that there will be annexations to the town's corporate limits. It should be said, however, estimating the population for a small area such as Fairmont is difficult because of the uncertainties involved in economic growth which could upset any prediction.

Projections for the Retail Trade Area are shown in Table 34 in the Appendix and for Fairmont School District by age groups in Table 35 in the Appendix.



GRAPH III
FAIRMONT POPULATION 1900-1985
 AREA WITHIN CORPORATE LIMITS

SOURCE: 1910-1960 U.S. CENSUS OF POPULATION
 1961-1985 PROJECTIONS BY DIVISION OF COMMUNITY PLANNING

Table 32

FAIRMONT POPULATION INCREASE^{a/}
IN RATE AND NUMBER

Fairmont			
Year	Population	Number Increase	Percentage Increase
1920	1,000		
1930	1,314	314	31.4
1940	1,993	679	51.7
1950	2,319	326	16.4
1960	2,286	-23	-1.4

1970	2,700	414	18.1
1980	3,100	400	14.8
1985	3,400	300	--

^{a/} U.S. Census of Population. Projections by the Division of Community Planning.

Table 33

FAIRMONT POPULATION PROJECTIONS

	1950	1960	1970	1980	1985
Fairmont (Pop.)	2,251	2,319	2,286	2,700	3,100
Annexations ^{1/}	68 ^{2/}	75 ^{3/}	414 ^{4/}	400 ^{5/}	300 ^{6/}
Change in Pop. within corporate limits	--	-108	--	--	--
	<u>2,319</u>	<u>2,286</u>	<u>2,700</u>	<u>3,100</u>	<u>3,400</u>

^{1/} See annexation growth map following page 42.

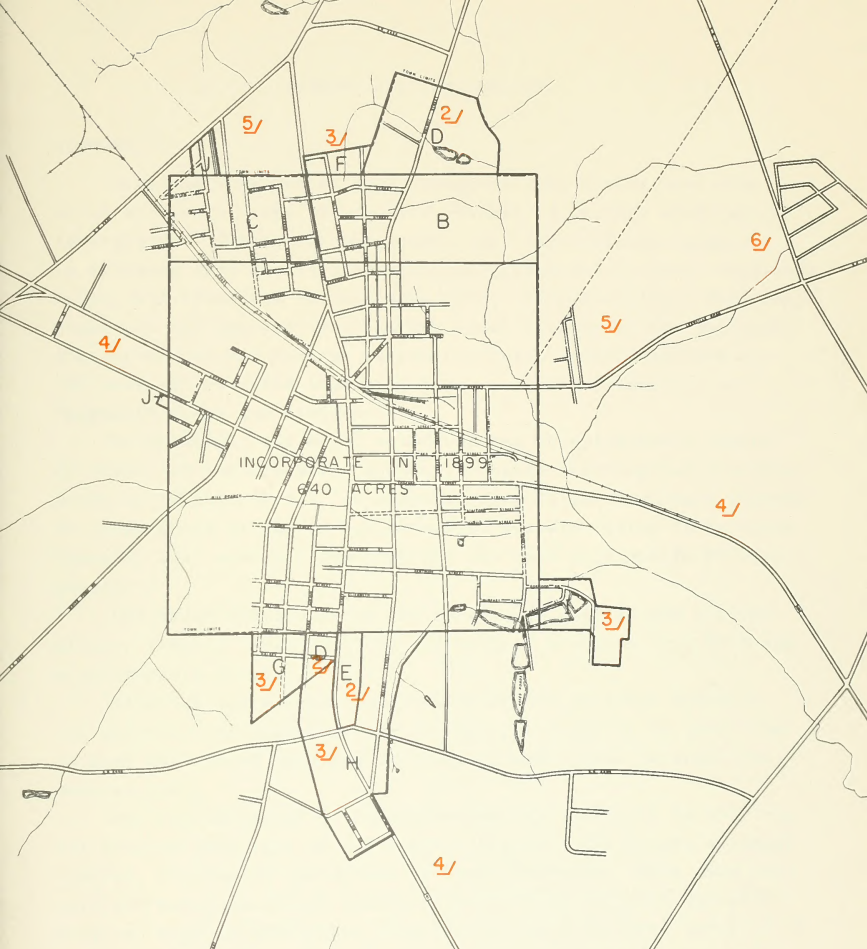
^{2/} Two annexations were made from 1940-50, one to the north and one to the south on Walnut Street.

^{3/} From 1950-60 one annexation was made to the north, three to the south and one to the southeast.

^{4/} Annexation of developed area to the southeast, south, and west of town.

^{5/} Annexation of developed area to the north and east of town.

^{6/} Annexation of developed area to the east of town.



INCORPORATED IN 1899
640 ACRES

MAJOR ANNEXATIONS TO THE TOWN LIMITS

CODE	DATE	ACRES ADDED
B	1921	106
C	1929	77
D	1947	48
E	1949	13
F	1953	7
G	1955	20
H	1957	59
I	1959	17
J	UNKNOWN	3
		352

FAIRMONT, N.C. ANNEXATION GROWTH



SOURCE: TOWN MAP 1947 & FILES OF SEC. OF STATE'S OFFICE

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

ECONOMY

Although a number of light manufacturing plants have been added in recent years, Fairmont's economy is heavily oriented to agriculture. Tobacco is the major crop. Agriculture, however, is becoming more diversified with the production of corn, vegetable crops, and livestock showing some gain. Diversification will help eliminate the ups and downs in the local economy as the national tobacco market and acreage control varies. Recommendations to increase agricultural income include increased production of vegetable crops and livestock.

In Fairmont, the major manufacturing establishments ranked by number of employees are apparel, tobacco redrying and concrete products (pipes, etc.). In addition many Fairmont workers commute to other parts of the county to work. Workers living in Fairmont Township are, however, employed for the most part within Robeson County.

The major industries of the county are textile and related plants, tobacco redrying, food and kindred products, and wood and wood products plants.

Although agricultural employment within Fairmont Township has decreased by approximately 14 jobs per year, it is still the largest employment category followed by employment in trade and manufacturing.

Per capita income of Fairmont Township residents in 1960 was \$47 greater than that of the county average. The county average, however, was one of the lowest in North Carolina. More than one-half (65 percent) of all families in Fairmont Township earned a marginal wage in 1960 (less than \$3,000 on a national level is considered a poverty income). Many of those in the low income level lack sufficient education to fill jobs that require a high school education.

Almost half of the total income of the Retail Trade Area was found in Fairmont Township. As a result, much of the purchasing power of the area could be attracted by Fairmont merchants. The retail trade area of Fairmont covers approximately a third of the county. The 1963 Fairmont retail sales and service of \$5.3 million indicated only about 64 percent of the potential purchasing power of the trade area is actually attracted by Fairmont merchants.

The retail potential of the Fairmont trade area has not been reached by Fairmont merchants; sales are going to Lumberton and Fayetteville instead.

Sales records of the U.S. Census of Business in the county indicate that household appliances and nonstore retailers are low in sales volume. Fayetteville is pulling much of the purchasing power for these items because of better selections for comparison shopping. Needed is improvement of the Fairmont central business district and expansion of the selection of merchandise carried. The central business district should be improved to make it a more convenient shopping area that can pull additional trade to Fairmont. With additional retail sales, local employment in trade would also increase.

The educational level of the Fairmont population compares favorably to that of the State and the percentage of pupils completing a high school education is increasing. Both high school and higher education facilities are available and are adequate to serve the existing population.

Potentials for expanding the local economy include the addition of light manufacturing plants that use a large amount of labor. The existing county wide economic development organization (Robeson County Development Association) is a good approach for economic development. Jobs added in Lumberton are within convenient commuting distance for Fairmont workers and will affect Fairmont's growth.

POPULATION

Trends from 1950 to 1960 indicate an outmigration of the work force, the age group from 15 to 44, and a reduction in the percentage of total population under five years of age, indicating young couples are migrating also. More men than women are leaving. More nonwhites (predominately Negroes) than whites are migrating.

If past trends are projected, Fairmont will continue to decrease in population. A population of 2,700 in 1970 and 3,400 in 1985 is projected for Fairmont based on the assumption that there will be annexations to the town's corporate limits. Trends for the retail trade area and township indicate a static population in the future.

A P P E N D I X

APPENDIX

Table 1

WHAT A BASIC ACTIVITY EMPLOYING 100 NEW WORKERS
MEANS TO A TOWN'S ECONOMY^{a/}

<u>Additional</u>	<u>Population Change</u>
People	359
School Children	91
Households	100
	<u>Economic Change</u>
Registered Passenger Cars	91
People Employed in Nonbasic Work	65
Personal Income Added	\$710,000
Retail Sales Added Per Year	\$331,000
Bank Deposits	\$229,000
Retail Establishments	3

^{a/} U.S. Chamber of Commerce - 1962

APPENDIX

Table 3

COMPARISON OF FARM ACREAGES^{a/}
 RETAIL TRADE AREA AND ROBESON COUNTY
 (Acres)

	Retail Trade ^{b/} Area	Robeson County	Retail Trade Area As a Percent of Total County
Total Crop Land	57,104	239,861	<u>23.8</u>
Corn	23,235	89,245	<u>26.0</u>
Cotton	6,972	51,511	13.5
Tobacco	6,303	20,047	<u>31.4</u>
Soybeans	5,228	25,289	20.7
Other	15,366	53,769	<u>28.6</u>
Pasture	2,975	14,940	19.9
Other	53,937	245,623	22.0
Total	114,016	500,424	22.8

a/ U.S. Census of Agriculture - 1963

b/ Includes the following townships: Fairmont, Orrum, Sterlings, Marietta, Gaddy, Thompson, 1/3 of Union, and 1/2 of Rowland.

Indicates greater specialization than found within the County.

APPENDIX

Table 4

ROBESON COUNTY NET VOLUME OF STANDING TIMBER BY GROUPS^{a/}

	<u>Saw Timber</u> (million bd. feet)	<u>All Timber</u> (thousand cords)
<u>Softwoods</u>		
Pine (loblolly)	494.8	1,641
Other softwoods (Cypress, etc.)	54.1	130
<u>Soft Hardwoods</u>		
(popular, etc.)	501.3	2,906
<u>Hardwoods</u>		
(oaks, etc.)	125.2	491
	<u>1,175.4</u>	<u>5,168</u>

^{a/} Forest Survey Statistics for the Southern Coastal Plain of N. C., 1962. Division of Forest Economic Research Southern Forest Experiment Station, Forestry Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

APPENDIX

Table 5

AREA OF COMMERCIAL FOREST LAND BY OWNERSHIP^{a/}
 (ROBESON COUNTY)
 (000's Acres)

Farmer Owned	211.8
Public	.9
Forest Industry	9.8
Pulp & Paper	.9
Lumber	.4
Miscellaneous	8.5
Miscellaneous Private	95.6
	<hr/>
	318.1

a/ Forest Survey Statistics for the Southern Coastal Plain of N. C., 1962. Division of Forest Economic Research Southern Forest Experiment Station, Forestry Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

APPENDIX

Table 6

MAJOR MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE LABOR MARKET AREA^{b/}
RANKED BY NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES - 1964^{a/}

<u>Name of Company</u>	<u>Classification</u>
Deering Milliken Company	Textiles
<u>Person-Garrett Tobacco Company</u>	Tobacco Redrying ^{c/}
Alamance Knitting Mill	Textiles
Interstate Tobacco Company	Tobacco Redrying ^{c/}
Burlington Industries, Inc.	Tobacco Redrying
Burlington Industries	Tobacco Redrying
Jones Knitting Corporation	Apparel & Related
Vel Cord Southern	Textiles
<u>Fairmont Knitting Mills</u>	Apparel & Related
Pineland Poultry, Inc.	Food & Kindred
Cell U Knit Corporation	Apparel & Related
<u>Fairmont Manufacturing</u>	Apparel & Related
Pepsi Cola Bottling	
Speros Construction Co., Inc.	
Laurinburg Oil Company	
Hasty Veneer Company, Inc.	Wood & Wood Products
Pembroke Manufacturing Co., Inc.	Apparel & Related
Lumber River Saw Mill	Wood & Wood Products
Lumber River Manufacturing Co.	
<u>Pipe Company, Inc.</u>	Mis. Concrete Manuf.
Rowland Wood Products	Wood & Wood Products
Lumberton Coca Cola	
Cooperative Fertilizer	Chemical & Allied
T. R. Driscoll Sheet	
Cavalier Bag Company, Inc.	Textiles
Home Building Service	
The Robeson, Inc.	
Liberty Manufacturing Company, Inc.	Chemical & Allied
FCX Food Products	Food

Located in Fairmont

a/ Manufacturing establishments with over 25 employees, N. C. Employment Security Commission.

b/ The labor market area as defined by N. C. Employment Security Commission includes all of Robeson County.

c/ Seasonal employment only.

APPENDIX

Table 8

FAIRMONT TOWNSHIP^{a/}
EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

	<u>Total</u>
Total Employed	1,573
Male	886
Female	687
Agriculture	596
Mining	--
Construction	52
Manufacturing	144
Furniture & Lumber & Wood Products	25
Metal Industries	4
Machinery	--
Transportation	4
Other Durable Goods	8
Food and Kindred Products	20
Textile and Apparel Products	44
Print., Pub., and Allied Industries	7
Other, Nondurable Goods	32
Railroad and Railway Express Service	4
Other Transportation	24
Communication, Utilities & Sanitary Services	4
Wholesale Trade	35
Eating & Drinking Places	4
Other Retail Trade	249
Business & Repair Services	23
Private Households	137
Other Personal Services	43
Hospitals	12
Educational Services	95
Other Professional & Related Services	47
Public Administration	36
Other Industries (incl. not reported)	68

a/ U.S. Census of Population, 1960.

APPENDIX

Table 12
ROBESON COUNTY - EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY - PROJECTIONS

	1950	1960	1970	1980
Total Employed	30,590	27,330	25,778	27,281
Agriculture, forestry & fishery	16,579	11,178	6,908	4,269
Manufacturing	3,275	3,851	3,646	3,708
Lumber, furniture, etc.	816	622	555	495
Primary metals	2	--	--	--
Fabricated metals	13	16	20	31
Machinery, except electrical	15	20	25	31
Electrical machinery	--	12	21	36
Motor vehicles	2	4	4	4
Other transportation	5	90	181	363
Other durables	39	68	86	109
Food	174	478	588	723
Textiles	1,939	2,055	1,597	1,241
Apparel	11	137	149	162
Printing	69	77	102	135
Chemical	83	102	138	187
Other Nondurables & not specified	107	170	180	191
Mining	4	5	4	3
Construction	1,429	1,406	1,552	1,713
Transportation	787	684	762	873
Railroad	171	79	53	36
Trucking	163	173	226	295
Other transportation	110	103	106	109
Communications	122	118	136	157
Utilities	221	211	241	276
Commerce	3,807	4,444	5,154	6,010
Wholesale	360	408	459	517
All retail	2,735	3,135	3,514	3,939
Finance	256	410	576	809
Business & repair service	456	491	605	745
Personal Services	1,943	2,019	2,310	2,654
Private household	1,315	1,350	1,616	1,934
Other pers., hotel, entertainment	628	669	694	720
Professional	2,018	3,070	4,671	7,168
All education	1,010	1,515	2,474	4,040
Medical, hospital & other prof.	563	869	1,323	2,015
Public administration	445	686	874	1,113
Other or not given	745	673	771	883
(Other including new industry)			2,082	6,440

Compiled by Research - Special Projects Section - Division of
Community Planning.

APPENDIX

Table 13

THE FAIRMONT RETAIL TRADE AREA^{a/}
PERSONAL INCOME BY TOWNSHIPS

<u>Township</u>	<u>Per Capita</u>	<u>Total Income (\$000)</u>	<u>% of Total Retail Trade Area Income</u>
Fairmont	\$744	4,364	41.0
Orrum	586	1,256	11.8
Sterlings	806	1,145	10.8
Marietta	622	886	8.4
Gaddy	410	479	4.5
Rowland ^{b/}	597	1,532	14.4
Union ^{b/}	359	264	2.5
Thompson	397	715	6.6
		<u>10,638</u>	<u>100.0</u>

a/ U.S. Census of Population, 1960.

b/ Part of Township located in the retail trade area.

Table 14

PER CAPITA INCOME TREND^{a/}
ROBESON & SURROUNDING COUNTIES

	<u>1950</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Robeson	545	697	28
Scotland	554	850	53
Richmond	905	1,131	25
Moore	794	1,226	54
Hoke	404	744	84
Cumberland	1,040	1,233	19
<u>North Carolina</u>	830	1,260	52

a/ U.S. Census of Population.

APPENDIX

Table 17

RETAIL TRADE ESTABLISHMENTS - ROBESON COUNTY^{a/}

<u>No. of Establishments</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Total Robeson County	686	785	+14.6
Remainder of County (Robeson minus Lumberton)	477	509	+6.7
Lumber, building materials, hard- ware, farm equipment	20	20	0
General merchandise group stores	70	50	-57.1
Food stores	125	199	+59.2
Automotive dealers	27	17	-37.0
Gasoline service stations	80	99	+23.8
Apparel, accessory stores	30	19	-36.7
Furniture, home furnishings, equipment	19	21	+10.5
Eating, drinking places	34	28	-17.6
Drug stores, proprietary stores	16	14	-12.5
Other retail stores	46	55	+19.6
Nonstore retailers	10	7	-30.0

a/ U. S. Census of Business, 1963.

APPENDIX

Table 19

GROSS TOBACCO SALES IN N. C. WAREHOUSES IN THE 1964-65 SEASON^{a/}

<u>Market</u>	<u>Gross Sales (Pounds)</u>	<u>Gross Average (Price per pound)</u>
<u>Border Belt Flue-Cured Type 13</u>		
Chadbourn	14,361,662	60.23
Clarkton	8,323,727	55.04
Fair Bluff	9,892,186	58.39
Fairmont	50,865,248	60.26
Fayetteville	9,017,716	52.80
Lumberton	37,369,872	57.93
Tabor City	11,745,064	59.45
Whiteville	38,365,081	57.49
Total	179,940,556	58.41
<u>Eastern Belt Flue-Cured Type 12</u>		
Ahoskie	15,178,894	53.42
Clinton	14,171,482	56.82
Dunn	12,241,502	57.79
Farmville	27,940,458	58.17
Goldsboro	12,235,988	55.80
Greenville	61,092,754	56.54
Kinston	57,220,924	57.42
Robersonville	12,903,966	54.10
Rocky Mount	55,073,364	55.08
Smithfield	22,206,262	56.61
Tarboro	13,137,666	50.37
Wallace	14,178,174	58.27
Washington	11,655,090	54.45
Wendell	10,024,380	56.11
Williamston	12,926,618	52.27
Wilson	77,434,446	58.33
Windsor	9,448,128	50.39
Total	439,070,156	56.28
<u>Middle Belt Flue-Cured Type 11B</u>		
Aberdeen	10,595,686	56.44
Carthage	6,753,418	57.83
Durham	44,278,384	59.75
Ellerbe	2,230,576	53.81
Fuquay-Varina	30,157,984	60.19
Henderson	29,530,908	58.85
Louisburg	13,758,308	57.51
Oxford	28,085,240	58.33
Sanford	10,852,756	58.90
Warrenton	13,141,236	56.13
Total	189,384,496	58.69

^{a/} N.C. Tobacco Report 1964-65, N. C. Department of Agriculture.

Table 19 (Continued)

<u>Old Belt Flue-Cured Type 11A</u>		
Burlington	10,624,608	58.13
Greensboro	8,067,312	55.40
Madison	11,225,030	57.26
Mebane	6,232,678	58.25
Mount Airy	12,261,850	56.00
Reidsville	13,076,380	57.44
Roxboro	13,507,151	58.28
Stoneville	8,975,464	57.48
Winston-Salem	63,540,402	58.41
Total	147,510,875	57.77
Total Flue-Cured	955,906,083	57.39
<u>Burley Belt Air-Cured Type 31</u>		
Asheville	11,499,072	58.02
Boone	4,989,658	54.78
West Jefferson	4,888,886	55.16
Total	21,377,616	56.16
Total All Belts	977,283,699	57.37

Table 20

MAJOR STATE TOBACCO MARKETS - COMPARISON 1964-65 SEASON^{a/}

<u>Market</u>	<u>Gross Pounds Sold at Market (State Rank)</u>	<u>Gross Sales Volume (\$000)</u>	<u>Gross Sales (State Rank)</u>
Wilson	1	45,168	1
Winston-Salem	2	37,114	2
Greenville	3	34,542	3
Kinston	4	32,856	4
Rocky Mount	5	30,334	6
Fairmont	6	30,651	5

a/ Computed by Division of Community Planning, from statistics information found in N. C. Tobacco Report, N. C. Department of Agriculture.

APPENDIX

Table 30

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION - ROBESON COUNTY^{a/}

	1950	1960	% Change
Urban	9,186	18,072	96.7
Lumberton	9,186	15,305	66.6
Red Springs	--	2,767	--
Rural	78,583	71,030	-9.6
Incorp. Places of 1000-2500			
Red Springs	2,245	--	23.3
Maxton	1,974	1,755	-21.9
Fairmont	2,319	2,286	-1.4
Pembroke	1,212	1,372	13.2
Other	70,833	65,617	-7.4
Total	87,769	89,102	+1.5

a/ U. S. Census of Population.

b/ U. S. Census definition of an urban area, 2,500 or more population.

Table 31

FAIRMONT, FAIRMONT TOWNSHIP, AND ROBESON COUNTY POPULATION TRENDS

Year	Fairmont	% Change	Fairmont Township	% Change	Robeson County	% Change
1900	432 ^{a/}				40,371	
1910	730	69.0			51,945	38.7
1920	1,000	37.0	3,503 ^{b/}		54,674	5.3
1930	1,314	31.4	4,113	17.4	66,512	21.7
1940	1,993	51.7	5,355	30.2	76,860	15.6
1950	2,319	16.4	5,752	7.4	87,769	14.2
1960	2,286	-1.4	5,924	3.0	89,102	1.5
1970	2,700	18.1	5,599	-5.5	87,487	-1.8
1980	3,100	14.8	5,428	-2.3	86,161	-1.5
1985	3,400	--	5,300			

a/ Incorporated in 1899.

b/ Parts of the following townships were used to form Fairmont Township: Back Swamp, Britts, and Thompson.

SOURCE: U. S. Census of Population; Projections by the Division of Community Planning.

APPENDIX

Table 34

POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR THE RETAIL TRADE AREA

<u>Township</u>	<u>1950^{a/}</u>	<u>1960^{a/}</u>	<u>1970^{b/}</u>	<u>1980^{b/}</u>
Fairmont	5,752	5,924	5,599	5,428
Orrum	2,334	2,038	1,750	1,378
Sterlings	1,881	1,592	1,312	1,034
Marietta	1,756	1,479	1,225	948
Gaddy	1,311	1,196	962	862
Rowland ^{c/}	2,360	2,709	3,034	3,339
Union ^{c/}	783	807	787	747
Thompson	2,008	1,837	1,662	1,372
	<hr/> 18,185	<hr/> 17,582	<hr/> 16,331	<hr/> 15,115

a/ U. S. Census of Population.

b/ Projected by Division of Community Planning.

c/ Includes only a portion of this total township.

Table 35

 FAIRMONT SCHOOL DISTRICT^{a/}
 Population Projections

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>
5-9	1,375	1,385	1,156	1,123
10-14	1,314	1,194	1,093	1,060
15-19	905	821	751	726
Total	<hr/> 3,594	<hr/> 3,400	<hr/> 3,000	<hr/> 2,909

a/ Includes the following townships: Fairmont, Marietta, Gaddy, Thompson ($\frac{1}{2}$) and Smyrna ($\frac{1}{3}$).

APPENDIX

Table 23

COMPARISON OF MEDIAN YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED
BY POPULATION AGE 25 AND OVER, 1960^{a/}
(Fairmont Township & Other Areas)

	<u>Fairmont Twp.</u>		<u>Robeson Co.</u>		<u>Urban N. C.</u>		<u>N. C.</u>	
	<u>All Races</u>	<u>Non-White</u>	<u>All Races</u>	<u>Non-White</u>	<u>All Races</u>	<u>Non-White</u>	<u>All Races</u>	<u>Non-White</u>
Both Sexes	8.1	6.5	7.8	6.5	10.4	7.6	8.9	7.0
Male	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>	7.4	<u>b/</u>	10.0	7.0	8.5	6.1
Female	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>	8.3	<u>b/</u>	10.7	8.0	9.5	7.5

a/ U.S. Census of Population.

b/ Data not available.

Table 26

ENROLLMENT TRENDS FAIRMONT SCHOOL DISTRICT^{a/}

<u>School Year</u>	<u>South Robeson</u>	<u>Fairmont</u>	<u>Rosenwald</u>	<u>Marietta</u>
1960-1961	144	827	1,137	192
1961-1962	124	813	1,092 ^{c/}	249 ^{c/}
1962-1963	131 ^{b/}	837	1,089	267
1963-1964		1,002	1,090	250
1964-1965		1,017	1,100	254

a/ Records, Fairmont School Superintendent.

b/ Discontinued.

c/ A change in district line.

APPENDIX

Table 27

MIGRATION BY RACE 1950-1960
(Robeson County)

	<u>Whites</u>	<u>Nonwhites</u>	<u>Total Pop.</u>
1950 Population	37,490	50,279	87,769
Natural Increase ^{a/}	6,103	15,508	21,611
Expected Pop. in 1960	43,593	65,787	109,380
Actual Pop. in 1960	36,552	52,550	89,102
Migration	-7,041	-13,237	20,278
Rate of Migration ^{b/}	-16.2	-39.6	-18.5

^{a/} Source of births in excess of deaths; public health statistics section, N. C. State Board of Health.

^{b/} Number of outmigrants as percent of expected population, minus signs (-) indicates net outmigration.

Table 29

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS OF TOWNSHIPS IN THE
FAIRMONT RETAIL TRADE AREA, 1960^{a/}

<u>Township</u>	<u>Total Pop.</u>	<u>Rural</u>		<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>Other</u>
		<u>Non- Farm</u>	<u>Rural Farm</u>			
Fairmont	5,724	4,579	1,345	2,194	2,365	1,365
Orrum	2,038	513	1,525	1,216	738	84
Sterlings	1,592	261	1,331	1,014	562	16
Marietta	1,479	260	1,219	717	707	55
Gaddy	1,196	146	1,050	370	436	390
Rowland ^{b/}	2,709	1,218	1,491	726	1,402	581
Union ^{b/}	807	178	629	119	264	424
Thompson	1,837	338	1,499	199	269	1,369
	<u>17,582</u>	<u>7,493</u>	<u>10,089</u>	<u>6,555</u>	<u>6,743</u>	<u>4,284</u>
<u>% of Total</u>	100	42.6	51.4	37.3	38.4	24.3

^{a/} U. S. Census of Population.

^{b/} Part of Township Population only.

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